NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8, 1853. The first week of our winter has passed; the three autumnal months, dreaded by hypochondriacs and reprobated by foreigners, are gone. The terrible November of England, for which all the world pities its inhabitants, is gone with its fogs and other proverbial peculiarities. We do not know that any one laments its departure; but we think many persons are beginning to think and to endeavor to prove that the English November has been a much

slandered and ill-used month, and that it does not altogether deserve the imputations under which it has suffered for centuries. It has been called the season of suicides; but it is now proved that the suicides which other seasons of the year. There may have been a time when that month and every other was more unhealthy in England than in other European countries. In the infancy of the arts of social life climate is of more consequence, and of a different kind of consequence, than when Nature has been more subdued from its roughness and its wildness. In the olden time, when man wore nothing but woollens, and was rather careless about keeping them clean; when the poor lived on floors of damp clay and the rich trode on rushes, which were not changed frequently enough to keep them free from unavoidable impurity; when the wind whistled through ill-constructed houses as it listed, and when few pleasant walks tempted people to exercise; when it was the custom to feed to repletion upon gross food, and upon such sour and muddy wine as the old chroniclers tell us of, it is very probable that the general health of England was very inferior to what it was in more sunny countries, where life was passed chiefly in the open air, the body clothed in light garments and sustained by light diet. But, with the progress of civilization, the whole state and condition of things have changed, and English people now find themselves the longest livers in Europe. In former times English soldiers were strong and English peasants could do wondrous things in athletic games: but these were picked men-the survivors of a system of living which had killed off the weakly. If we could refer to a registration of births and deaths through the past centuries of English history, there is no doubt it would be found that the amount of deaths, especially in childhood, was astonishingly great; very probably much like the mortality in Russia at this day, which is stated to be thirty-six annually to one thousand living. At present the annual mortality in England is twenty-two in the thousand; in Russia, as we have stated, thirty-six; archives. thirty in Austria; twenty-seven in Prussia; and twentyfour in France. This being the fact, Englishmen should give over complaining about their climate, and to doubt whether their landmarks could have been set up in a healthier country.

By a wise ordination every people, no doubt, prefers its own native abode. The Frenchman loves his bright atmosphere, his evenings on the Boulevards, his sunny vineyards, and his light wines; but he does not live so long as the Englishman. The Prussian adores the Rhine and exults in and enjoys the literature and the art of his chief cities; but what hope of average health is there at Berlin, on that sandy plain where drainage is impossible, and where the frost, which seals up the fetid vapors in the ground, is one of the greatest blessings of the year? With a single warm day in mid-winter out comes fever, which runs its course for weeks. The Prussian lives a shorter time than the Frenchman, and the Austrian a shorter than either. The Austrian dominions spread over such a variety of surfaces that the causes of the higher mortality cannot be easily assigned; but the fact is certain. There are in that Empire swampy river banks and misty mountains, and close old cities haunted by the maladies of by-gone ages; and there is throughout the nation a singularly unwholesome mode of diet, crude acid, oily, accounting for some of the maladies which sia, with abundant aggravation from other causes. Life cessive heat, injurious luxury and destructive hardship; enervating inaction and overpowering exertion; gross feeding in some conditions and deficient nourishment in others. And when to these things are added the fact that civilization has scarcely commenced, except in a few great cities, it is wonderful that the mortality is not far reater than what we have upon authority stated it to be. When we look at other countries where Englishmen go to reside we find none so favorable to life as their native country. In Italy, with all its charms of climate, there is malaria and painful cold in winter from the structure of the dwellings. Sicily is notoriously unhealthy; so is the greater part of Spain, from heat, dirt, and damp. In the United States the average duration of life is considerably below that of England. This arises, however, from causes which are every year diminishing. No doubt a considerable portion of the evil arises from so large a part of the soil having been so recently settled, and from the yet comparatively incipient state of drainage and cultivation in many vast tracts of country. No doubt in all the inhabited and inhabitable portion of the earth's surface more experience and a higher wisdom will insure an increase of health and a prolongation of life. We will say this for England. Noble as are the American prairies, majestic as are the rivers, and b eautiful as are the forests of the New World; lovely as are the sunny and starry skies of Italy; charming in themselves and most interesting by their associations as are the rivers of Germany and Spain; and gladsome as existence may be in the gay valleys of France, there is a more easy and a longer life to be had in Old England. We do not find there a lustrous and translucent atmosphere, but we do find the greenest meadows in the world. England has not vineyards, but she has the most punctual corn-fields ever known. There is not there a gay life in the open air, but there is a greater aggregate of comfortable snug firesides than can elsewhere (at least in Europe) be met with. Much is yet wanting, and much that it is a shame to be still in want of, to make a residence in England wha it might be and ought to be; but yet we think it true that life may be enjoyed in England as much as it can be in any part of the world, notwithstanding her misty atmosphere and weeping sky.

When we talk of a London fog we do not mean an English one. The latter is only the blue damp mists which curl round the mountains and ascend from the lakes to form the lustrous white clouds that deck the spring and autumnal skies of England. With this and nothing more is her climate to be charged. But the London fog lions less, or £18,262,718. Mr. M'Cullocu says it is August, 1838;) she deems it right to wait and allow him, is a London manufacture, formed of the smoke of half a -£15,847,000. million of chimneys, and the exhalations from the tanpits, the sewers, the grave-yards, the mud of the Thames, and the stagnant waters of the Essex marshes, and other sources which might be, and which we trust will soon be, removed. December this year has hitherto been one week-long fog in London, a fog of almost unprecedented density and duration. The Daily News says:

"During this week the smallest mischief that has happened from the fog has been the interruption of engagements of business and pleasure for some days among upwards of two millions of persons. Dinners have cooked and nobody has come to eat them; and lighted drawing rooms have been left empty. This is the small end of the mischief. Places of public amusement have been unattended, and the losses to the proprietors must have been considerable. Children have been kept from have been considerable. Undered have been kept from school, or have gone and returned in no little peril. Heads of households have been puzzled, once out, to get home, and children and servants have suffered panic 'by the fog.' Public meetings for important objects have Traffic in the streets and on the river has been almost entirely suspended during great part of three days. Worst of all, several lives have been lost in the streets or on the water, few as were the people abroad. Such a keeping at home as there was on Wednesday night is a strange circumstance even in the city of London Except in time of siege or of some 'plague that walketh in darkness, nothing like it can happen. It was a remarkable experience to be abroad that night and observe it is available for foreign service is another question. the muffled city-its noises husbed, its pavements almost empty, its lights reduced to glow-worm sparks, except

of the park. Such was the state of things abroad, and otherwise every family in London in its own very home—a thing which happens at no other time. We shall all agree that this is a domestic institution which we could well spare-this home-compelling fog."

The last bank returns show a diminution of bullion amounting to £756,690, and the next returns will, it is on account of the Russian Government, viz. the sale of the securities which that Government held in this country, and the removal of the proceeds to Helland. It may appear a remarkable, but it is certainly a true, statement, that the Emperor Nicholas has kept funds in this counoccur in November are really fewer than those in most try for four years at an annual loss of about £24,000; he best knew the reason why. The Bank returns exhibit: Circulation£21,344,200, decrease...£756,690

Discounts and advances 16,315,862, increase.....326,212 Coin and bullion.......15,090,086, decrease....729,271

The Chamber of Commerce at Manchester is paying a good deal of attention to the subject of cotton from the River Plate, samples of which have been lately received in England. New Zealand flax is also under investigation by the Society of Arts.

The Athenœum has the following article under the head Dockyard Discovery. The French papers lately contained a similar statement with respect to the cases of the cartridges at one of the forts having been discovered to be made of valuable MSS on parchment :

" Not very long ago a person, well known for his large and accurate knowledge of the sources of English history, found himself by accident in one of our great dockyards. In one part of the yard he noticed some preparations for bonfire, and, with the instinct of an antiquary when old papers are in peril, he ran off to the scene. 'What are these bundles?' he inquired of the ready minister of destruction. 'Nothing but rubbish,' said the man. The very tie of the parcals told the antiquary that they were letters, and of old date. 'Where do they come from?' he asks. 'Oh, they have been lying here no one knows how long; we want the room, and we are going to burn them out of our way.' The antiquary took up a bundle of the doomed papers, opened the first letter, and found that it was the original despatch announcing to the Government, with all its details, one of the most important. events in the reign of Charles II. Commanding the dockyard men not to set fire to the pile until superior orders should arrive, the antiquary posted to London, repaired to the Admiralty, stated the fact, and saved the papers. When carefully examined they proved to be as interest-ing a series of State documents as any in our national

The drama playing on the continent of Europe is be-TUGAL there is an unstable regency, a strong Miguelite report be true, by lending himself to the manacuvres for the settlement of the Eastern question. which have the Count DE CHAMBORD and the Count DE PARIS to embrace, or rather their friends to promise that they shall do so, and that their interests shall be fused into one-a fusion which Punch says "bodes no more to France than if two leaden statues of Philip the Fair and big iron pot, and a statue of Henry the Fifth, that shall be, cast from the 'fused' and united metal." But should general European war is at an end, and Russia and the hitherto cautious and successful Leorond have had a Turkey themselves will soon be most excellent Ner was tried the 6th December, condemned the same and her princely spouse, cannot countenance such an in- force of arms if need be, upon both belligerents, humble grave has remained unmarked by monument, or ally, Louis Napoleon. Austria, who has furnished Leo. future Congress, to be held it is not yet determined stranger, on inquiring after it, would be conducted by one with men and money should he have made the Emperor | the numerous respectable, though unofficial, sources | secured from profanation by a plain iron railing, lies all articles of which Austria has none to spare. Here, if than most improbable, it not quite absurd. We almost illegibly scratched with a penknife upon the railthe rumor be true, is another step leading to an union of are not pointed to the slightest symptom that the ing, is the only inscription that indicates to the visiter against France and England; for, strange as the combiterms he so distinctly specifies in his reply to the pre- him. It is the fashion now-a-days to call Ney "a victim nation may seem, the next war, come when it may, will, sentation address of the new French Ambassador, of the reaction of 1815," which was pushed to his destrucwe think, find England and France fighting on the same | Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. The Sultan declares | tion by the English, Russian, and Austrian allies who

gaged, and which, being entered upon, had better, we about to recross the Pruth? or that he, on his part, d'Enghien, some ten years before, at the instance of Bo think, be worked out to its closing scene. To give a will listen to any overtures for peace under the mor- naparte himself. Yet I confess I have never been able to happy solution to this business the honest, hearty co-ope- tification and anger with which the news of the participate largely in the interest and sympathy which rived there. These Asiatic tribes had declared against ration of England and France with Turkey appears to be slight reverses which have attended his arms in his fate excites, or in the respect with which it is now atnecessary. An honorable pacification secured, based Asia and on the Danube are known to have affected tempted to invest his memory. He really seems to me to upon the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Em- him? that he will discuss terms while the Turks have merited his fate as fully as any traitor that was ever pire, the minor plots of kings and would-be kings can are defying his army of occupation at Kalafat, on shot for betraying king and violating oath. But now he scarcely long disturb the world.

dent, it is for Austria or Russia to go to war with any totally, or the Czar will seem to yield, and will be body or for any thing. And first they say that there has asserted to have yielded, to the arms of the Turks been an expenditure in Austria during the last six years what he refused before the commencement of active which has exceeded the income during the same period hostilities. Assuredly he is not yet reduced, and it by £34,500,000; and this on an average income of only is not at all likely that he ever will be reduced. to £24,000,000 per annum! The statement also shows that such extremity. Another absurdity, even more palthe annual deficiency is every year increasing. Of the puble than either just mentioned, is that which, in total expenditure of 1852, more than two-thirds was swal- the reported arrangement, represents Austria as lowed up in finance and national debt expenses, and in having taken the engagement with England and the support of the army and the high police.

operation of figures and statistical calculation. Here, Russia. Really it seems to me only necessary to state however, official returns are hard to procure. We know such a proposition to demonstrate its improbability. I can the quantity and value of Russian exports and imports; yet see no probable course for events to take this winter the ratio of the increase of population; the extent of her other than that heretofore indicated. manufactures is paraded before our eyes; her agricultural productions, the tennage of her shipping, and the say, the reconciliation of the two branches of the French produce of her mines-of these we can procure as much | Bourbon family, and the recognition of the Count of information as we choose, and perhaps more than is true : | Chambord as the legitimate King of France. This event but of the revenue of Russia few particulars can be had, has certainly been consummated, so far as the several

of her expenditure nothing. Russia is £28,000,000, the lowest about £16,000,000. Sir is yet a minor. His mother, the Duchess of Orleans, keeps ARCHIBALD ALLISON states it to be £20,000,000; Mr. aloof, upon the plea that, as her son does not now lack McGregon, in his Commercial Statistics, makes it two mil- many years of attaining his majority, (he was born 24th

forthcoming, excepting gift books for Christmas, books rancorous abuse of each other. Let either of the families or destroyed every ship, with one exception, of a where the link-boys tortone and land the works once attain power, and we see them fly apart despite the Turkish squadron of fourteen sail, and taken prired circles in the yellowish air. No carts but those of the ships, and the baker, or the laundress, or the carrier giving up the with very singular and therefore very attractive titles. union of to-day, which has no base but community of soner the Turkish Admiral, Osman Pasha, carried this engagement furnishes another example of the com-

is also, we think, rather infra dig.

construct a cemetery.

and doings; in fact they appear to be, and to have long been, the mainsprings of the whole machine of city Gov-

BORD to the Emperor of Austria, when many royal greetings on the happy re-union of the Bourbons took place. The King of Sweden's speech at the opening of his Legis- the law-no privileged class-are fundamental principles, lature is very energetic. The King of Paussia has, it is at least in theory, of the actual Government. Unable, said, warmed up with the declaration of the Swedish mo- therefore, from the defection of the Orleanist princes narch, and determined to show that there is yet the blood of old Frederick in his veins.

General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS has reached Constantithat recent military events had not changed in anywise the pacific disposition of the Porte; and that it was still Turkey its sovereign rights. The evacuation of the Princoming more complicated and inexplicable. In Post cipalities must be a sine qua non of all negotiations. We valent that M. Durin is to be included in a list of promocabal, and numerous minor interests all struggling for an official statement of military events to its date. We at hand. power and place. In Spain an unpopular Government. | cannot sufficiently laud the humanity which led the Turk-There is trouble brewing for the Peninsula. Our neigh- ish commander to order a cessation of the cannonading bor, Napoleon the Third, has his repose broken upon by at the battle near Oltenitza whilst the Russians buried eports that the two branches of the exiled Bourbons, their dead and carried off their wounded. Could any despairing, as they well may, of their separate chances | Christian commander have done more? Would many for a crown, have joined forces for a new and combined | bave done as much? The Ottoman Government has also IX. with those that expelled Louis Philippe. In Belgium and their allies in Asia is confirmed. The Times and the King LEOPOLD seems to be making up his book for the Daily News of this day agree in stating that preliminary the active service of the Emperor in some diplomatic stacoming season by a closer alliance with Austria, and, if negotiations are in progress to bring about a Congress

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 8, 1853. If the English and French journals were to be beearnest upon the eve of settlement, all fear of a shal, erected to his honor upon the very spot that witnessterference with the interests of their imperial cousin and terms of pacification which are to be concocted in a even by a simple stone inscribed with his name France to co-operate with them in arms, if necessary, Nor does the condition of Russia escape the searching to impose the terms of the new conference upon

There is much talk about the fusion just now; that is to families are concerned, with the exception, however, of Napoleon, brought back from St. Helena. The highest estimate we have of the yearly revenue of the head of the Orleans branch, the Count of Paris, who in so important a matter, to determine for himself his Whichever of these statements we take, it is quite clear course as head of the Orleans house. I have had an acthat the amount will not be more than sufficient to meet | count of the meeting at Frosdorff between Chambord and the expenses of administering the affairs of so vast an Nemours, from the relative of a person who was present Empire in a time of peace. We, indeed, occasionally at the interview. This person asserts, upon the authority hear of an enormous treasure kept in the imperial for- of the relative who was present, that the abdication of all tresses; but even if this hoard has any existence, it forms royal pretension, and the recognition of Henry V. as King the basis of the paper circulation of the Empire. With of France, was much more servile and distinct, on the part draw this bullion for war purposes, the paper rouble will of Nemours in behalf of himself and brothers, than would of course proportionably fall in value, and the revenue of appear from the published accounts. He actually bent Russia be proportionably injured. At this moment we the knee to his cousin, the Count of Chambord, as his of five millions sterling in London only a very few months in the effort to restore France its lawful King. He even another of the sinews of war, men, Russia has nearly fuse or omit to concur in all that was now being done, 60,000,000 of subjects and slaves in Europe, and about and to resign for himself all pretension to the Crown as 4.000,000 in Asia; therefore the Czar can find plenty of grand-son of Louis Philippe, founder of a new dynasty. men to make soldiers of, provided he can feed and pay Now, the above may be all true, and yet it is difficult to them. We are told, indeed, that he has at this time more | see how much importance can be attributed to it as a pothan one million of men under arms; but this all sober- litical event. It is possible, though not at all probable, that minded men, who really know what a million is, believe the princes above-mentioned have become seriously reconto be a mere paper army. There is no doubt a large ciled. Princes no more than individuals in humble stamilitary force scattered over Russia; but how much of tion, perhaps less than they, are likely to be sincerely reconciled after having been personally engaged for twenty-There is little announced in Literature as immediately three years in the exercise of deadly hostility and most

family and private interest can be attributed to this reof some rash pleasure-seekers, who were frightened at
sical world is Halevy's new Opera, La Nabob, which is their mistake in coming out. In one place a woman kill-ed, in others broken limbs or other injuries from falls and collisions. Here, a person fambling about in the roadway and unable to get back to the pavement; there, a ing chorus, and a bagpipe chorus. This is all very amus- and composition, and as irreconcileably hostile as two horse on the pavement, taking the area railing for that ing, and may, for aught we know, be very clever, but it things of unlike natures can be. The Orleans party is the previous news. bourgeois, the legitimist party is noble. The one esti-The people of the metropolis have gone to work in good mates individual worth and distributes office, wealth, earnest in preparing a vast necropolis, having purchased and honors by the accident of birth. It is a privileged 2,118 acres at Guildford, of Lord Onslow, on which to class, and it pertinaciously holds, throughout all the ramifications of social and political organization, to its hour's duration he had destroyed seven Turkish frigates, Strange discoveries are being made every day before distinctness and its privileges as a class. The other, supposed, show a further reduction. This diminution is the Commission of Inquiry respecting the London Corpo- on the contrary, lives only upon the vital principle that believed to have been occasioned by a single operation ration. We think the days of Gog and Magog, of un- office, wealth, and honors should be distributed by Governmeaning civic processions and antiquated mummery, of ment; that distinction in society should be attained accord-Aldermanic germandizing and all its concomitants, are ing to the merit and capacity of individuals, without the Turkish Admiral's frigate was towed out by the Russians, numbered. It was in evidence yesterday that the rev- slightest reference to the accident of birth. In governmenenues of the city Corporation, with an approximate esti- tal matters it holds that the popular will may at pleasure mate of the sums collected for public and charitable ob- make and unmake the Sovereign, in opposition to the jects within the city, for the year 1852, was \$1,107,154. principle of legitimacy, which designates as the only There are twelve officers of the city Corporation whose lawful King of France the man, no matter what his per- fourteen. The battle, says the despatch, begun an hour's annual salaries exceed in the aggregate those of twelve considered justification, who happens to be the most distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so as is equally probable, the line flag ships of the line fl at work almost perpetually throughout all of the dealings party in France knows that if Henry V. reigns, a privipol. Prince MENSCHIKOFF immediately left Odessa for leged class, the nobles, will monopolize every thing to it- St. Petersburgh to communicate the victory to the Emself-a class more essentially and actively hostile to the peror. bourgeoisie than even to the broad popular masses below There is little news from any part of the Continent, them both, and forming the ground of society. This conexcepting such as has a bearing upon the Eastern clusion, therefore, strikes the impartial observer with a said "charged with a few steam-frigates, with the escort war. France seems to be unmoved by the "fusion" force very similar to that of mathematical demonstration, of the Bourbons. Rumors of plots against and of at- that though the Princes, being really of the same family, tacks upon Louis Napoleon have been as "plenty as and having of course all princely sympathies, and having blackberries;" they have all proved, however, to be in the main common princely interests, (for upon the without foundation. It is, however, stated that the pro- death of the Count of Chambord, who must, it is gene perty which the Count of CHAMBORD holds in France rally conceded, die without issue, the Count of Paris will will share the fate of that of his cousins of Orleans, con- become the Legitimist pretender to the throne)—though fiscation. The decree containing the reduction of the I say, the princes may become reconciled and fuse their import duties on foreign coal and iron has appeared in interests, the parties will not and caunot. The interviews at Frosdorff, therefore, have but slight importance politi-The rumor of the Miguelite insurrection in Portugal is | cally. Their political effect in France will be, I have contradicted. There is no news from Italy. The Duke myself no doubt, to add more sincere adherents to the de Nemours has been presented by the Count de CHAM- cause of the Bonaparte dynasty than to that of Legitimaruler of France, and the equality of Frenchmen before

cy proper; for popular sovereignty in the choice of the mation came from Bucharest and other Russian sources themselves, to look to that family for a representative of their principles, the mass of the Orleans party will become Bonapartist or Republican. Very few will go over 12th instant, that the Russian force considerably outnople, and made a very energetic address to the Sultan. to the Count of Chambord with the Dake of Nemours. In an interview with Reschid Pacha, the latter declared | And it would not surprise me if the first personal illustration of the soundness of the above reasoning were furnished by M. Durin, the famous President of the last reready to accept any arrangement which would leave to publican Assembly, the friend, servant, and advocate of Louis Philippe and his family. The report is very preenclose Omer Pasha's despatch to his Government, giving | tions to the Senate, which is said to be now very close Several great names of the first empire have just been

brought in different ways prominently before the public. The Duke of VALMY (heir of Marshal Kellerman) has rallied from the Legitimists to the new empire. He, it is be lieved, will soon be made Senator. The Duke of BELLUNO (son of Marshal Victor) has just

will henceforth wear the title of Duke of Belluno, is in Turkish fleet is lying there idle too. tion. The Emperor himself has just signed the marriage disaster to the Turkish fleet was received with the procontract of a daughter of Count DE LAS GASES, who was foundest astonishment and grief. with Napoleon on the island of St. Helena. And last, but The Emperor is stated to have been overwhelmed by not least, the new empire has just rendered what, on its the intelligence. Explanation is imperatively demanded part, is certainly but a due tribute to the memory of why a considerable part of the Turkish naval force was Charles the Fat had been fused, melted together in one lieved, the eternal Eastern question is now in good | ceremonies, was inaugurated a bronze statue of the Mar- in inglorious ease. POLD's son with a bride, will have to supply the father where. Really it seems difficult, notwithstanding of the guardians of the cemetery to the retired spot where, of the French his enemy; but men and money are both from which this report proceeds, to treat it as other that remains of the illustrious French warrior. His name, Russia, Austria, and Belgium, and probably Prussia, Sultan will depart one inch from the letter of the who, or rather what, is the occupant of the grave before that he will entertain no proposition for peace until then occupied Paris. This may be true. His execution We are decided enemies to wars of every kind except the Danubian provinces be evacuated by Russia. was the result of a foregone conclusion. He was conhose of defence, such as this in which Turkey is now en- What sensible man can suppose that the Czar is demned perhaps to order, as truly as was the Prince the left bank of the Danube? He must revenge lives in brass, and doubtless ere long we shall see a splen-Our politicians are busy with long rows of figures, those first defeats, and the Turks themselves must did monument rising to his memory in Pere La Chaise. showing how, if not impossible, yet certainly very impru- evacuate the principalities and retire to the right, The new statue is erected just without the garden of the Luxembourg, between the garden and the Observatory, a few yards from the gate to the left on leaving the garden. I would not like to guaranty that the statue would remain in position for the space of twenty years. If Henry V. should ever reign in France, (and he may come back one of these days, as his father and grandfather did, "upon the crupper of the Cossacks,") he would dispose tion of the Ottoman fleet; and for the first time in naval of Ney's statue as promptly as did the republicans in history a Russian squadron has returned to Sebastopol 1848 of that of the young Duke of Orleans which disfigured the court of the Louvre. He would put it probably where it would be even more difficult to find than the Orleans statue, which did, after a few years' concealment, re-appear in a ditch at Versailles called the Orangery. Speaking of statues reminds me of that of Gen. BER-

TRAND, the faithful follower of his master in exile to St. Helena, which has lately been cast in bronze and exhibited in front of the Louvre prior to its transportation to its that to the very last we have adhered to a course of podestined place in a provincial city. The statue is said to licy which a just concern for the best interests of Engbe a fine work of art. It is colossal, and represents the General in the act of delivering the will and the sword of the East might ere long compel us to meet by more resc

STARTLING NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Monday with later accounts from Europe, which ready come. are told that the Czan has £22,000,000 at his command only lawful King, promising, in behalf of himself and Constantinople little or nothing was known of the and frigates were safe in harbor. It would seem probain Amsterdam! If it be so, why did Russia raise a loan | brothers, faith, fealty, and unceasing sincere co-operation | particulars beyond the brief generalities of the Rusago? There may be funds in Amsterdam, but to talk of pledged the whole Orleans family to abandon and disown of the event of the disaster itself. The extent of loss, version of the story seems to be that the Russian cruisers £22,000,000 is taxing credulity too much. As respects the Count of Paris, if, upon coming of age, he should re- in the number of sail, the destruction of life, and the pursued this convoy into the Roads of Sinope. It has amount of treasure destined for the Turkish army in Asia sunk on the unfortunate ships, remains to be correctly ascertained hereafter.

THE DEFEAT AND DESTRUCTION OF THE TURK.

ISH SQUADRON. On Monday, the 12th, the British public was startled from its propriety by a telegraphic despatch published in the London Times, stating that a Russian squadron of six sail-of-the-line had forced the harbor of Sinope, and burnt, sunk, captured,

ob,' and peering out the way home with a torch at the Mr. THACKERAY'S new work, the "Newcombs," is rapidly misfortune and ex le. But none other than a merely off his flagship from under the guns of the shore para ive weakness of ordinary fortifications when opposed

On the 30th November the Russian Admiral Machinore, with six ships of the line, appeared off the Roads of Sinope, and forthwith proceeded to attack the Turkish force that he found there. After an engagement of one two corvettes, one steamer, and three transports. The larger vessels destroyed had each eight hundred soldiers besides artillerymen on board, and a large sum of money, being bound for the east coast of the Black Sea. The but burnt at sea.

OSMAN PASHA and his suite were taken on board the Russian Admiral's ship. One Turkish vessel managed to escape undamaged, being the only survivor of the

We already knew that OSMAN PASHA was charged with the conveyance of troops and stores to Batun. Accounts of six or seven transports of troops." The battle is said to have commenced at "an hour's distance from Sinope." There is, therefore, every probability that on leaving the harbor of Sinope he fell in with the Russian squadron, and either accepted battle on unequal terms, or attempted to regain the protection of the land batteries, but was cut to pieces before reaching. The latter is the more likely, as one ship is reported to have escaped undamaged, having no doubt succeeded in gaining shelter under the shore guns.

Observe that this report of the victory was brought to Odessa by a Russian aid-de-camp of Menschikoff, and from Odessa it was telegraphed to Vienna. The confir-

HERE IS THE OTHER SIDE. The Russian Fleet almost Cut to Pieces-Seven of

their Ships Sunk or Destroyed. Having given the Russian account of the battle, we numbered the Turkish.

In addition to the six ships-of-the-line mentioned in four sail, while Osman had but fourteen. The Turks teries were totally inefficient for protection. The remaining Russian ships were so badly disabled that they could take no prizes, and could with difficulty make their way back to Sebastopol.

THE ALLIED FLEETS.

While this calamity is befalling the Turkish ships, the Private letters from Paris state that the news of the

"the bravest of the brave," Marshal Ney, (Prince of permitted to be annihilated within so short a distance of

THE WAR IN EUROPE

On the line of the Danube we have not much to report. shorten life in Austria. The same may be said of Russia, with abundant aggravation from other causes. Life and her relications are announced (Nov. 30) as pushing their lead to modifications in the state of possession which times to the forsooth, are now united, and agreed to impose, by The Russians are announced (Nov. 30) as pushing their

> From the city of Constantinople leiters are to the 26th November. At that date detachments of redifs continued | the Ottoman Empire. to pour in, and already 30,000 have been forwarded to the army in Asia. The Russian prisoners who were at Constantinople have been sent to Kiutaya. The Porte, the Vienna correspondent of the Morning Chrotaas already published, had indefinitely replied to the Eng- cle, writing on the 5th instant, says: lish Ambassador that the draft of note before spoken of lish Ambassador that the draft of note before spoken of could not be taken into consideration under present circumstances, and that the determination of the Sultan, in Powers has arrived. A Queen's messenger brought it accord with his Ministers, was that negotiations could not be resumed so long as the Russians continued to occupy any portion of the Turkish soil.

Other accounts from Constantinople state that a deputation from the Mussulman tribes of Mingrelia had ar-Russia. This deputation had been received by Reschid Pacha, and was to be presented to the Sultan. The weather had been very bad along the coast, and snow had begun to fall at Smyrna on the 5th November. The plains in the island of Mitylene were covered with snow, and a severe winter was expected.

THE NAVAL DEFEAT OF THE TURKS. FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF DEC. 12

The intelligence from the seat of war, which we received yesterday with hesitation, has now been corrobo rated by several channels, and by a positive announce ment in the official journal of France. War has begun in earnest. A naval action has been fought upon the coast of Asia Minor, ending in the total destruction of a porladen with the spoils of victory. The war, hitherto con fined to the occupation of the Danubian Principalities and to a few partial encounters of the hostile armies, appears | Porte. to have assumed on the Black Sea the character of direct aggression, and the Emperor of Russia has thrown down the gauntlet to the maritime Powers precisely on that ment on which they are best prepared to meet him. We have thought it our duty to uphold and defend the honor and dignity of the country, and we feel no regret land and of the civilized world prescribed. But we have never concealed our opinion that the events occurring in Turkish naval forces. lute measures a sterner alternative; and we have repeatedly urged upon the Governments of England and France the necessity of being prepared with a plan of operations adapted to such an emergency. If the intelligence last received be confirmed in the manner in which it is related The steamer Pacific arrived at New York on to us, the time for these resolutions to take effect is al-

It must, however, be remarked that great perplexity give an unexpected and critical turn to the Eastern and uncertainty still hang over the details of this impor-War. A portion of the Turkish fleet, variously re- tant event. All the accounts received of it appear to ported from eight to fourteen vessels, was chased to have passed through Vienna. They are, therefore, by the Russian naval force on the Black Sea into altogether Russian statements. On the other hand, it is the port of Sinope, on the coast of Asia Minor, and well ascertained that on the 28th of November, two days prior to the action, the principal divisions of the Turkish the port of Sinope, on the coast of Asia Alinor, and prior to the action, the principal divisions of the Turkish utterly destroyed, after a stubborn engagement of fleet were at anchor in the Bosphorus. Admiral Slade one hour. The first telegraphic accounts of this had brought back his division some days before, with the disaster reached Western Europe through Russian Sinope, and great satisfaction had been expressed that at sources; and even to the latest despatches from this inclement season of the year the line-of-battle ships ble therefore that the squadron which the Russians departiculars beyond the brief generalities of the Rusmonished was a convoy bound with troops and arms for sian bulletins. But there is no reasonable doubt left some point on the coast of Asia; and the most probable also been suggested that, as Sinope is a naval arsenal, it is possible that some of the vessels destroyed by the Russians were huiks in that port.

Sinope is the best harbor on the coast of Asia Minor. ituated about three hundred miles from the Bosphorus, and at the narrowest part of the Black Sea, be forty-two maritime leagues from Schastopol. The town of Sinope is built on the isthmus of a peninsula jutting outsinto the Euxine, and forming two capacious harbors. That to the southeast is used by the Turks as a naval station. The town is a square, flanked with towers, and covered by a small citadel; but, in spite of the importance of the place, it has long been considered the most vulnerable point on the whole north coast of Asia Minor. The land batteries, whatever they may be, appear to have been quite incompetent to meet the fire of the ships, and

to m dern naval gunnery. Among the Turkish batteries, and were towing it to Sebastopol, when it sunk, and with it the supply of money for paying the Turkish fleet. This disastrous intelligence caused great excitement, and further intelligence was anxiously looked for. Additional accounts came at length, but only to confirm the previous news.

On the 30th November the Russian Admiral Machinopy. great gallantry; and the Russians, who first surprised every one by allowing themselves to be beaten on land, have now surprised us again by an exploit at sea. They had, however, by their own account, a vast superiority of force, and Osman Bey, the Turkish commander, only surrendered at the last extremity.

Whatever doubt may still prevail as to the circumstances

which preceded this action, and the mode in which it was fought, there can be very little as to its naval and political consequences. It tends to give the Russian navy an ascendency on the B'ack Sea which the Turks have hitherts disputed; and it calls upon the maritime allies of the Porte, in very positive language, to supply that naval protection of which she more than ever stands in need. If it should turn out that the Russian squadron fell in with a convey bound for the army of Asia, and pursued these ships into Sinope, this act may, in the present state of warfare be-tween the two Powers, be considered justifiable. But if, of Circassia, but at anchor in their own fortified harbor, this proceeding of the Emperor of Russia goes to the last extremity of aggressive war. It disposes at once of the assurances, till now so pertinaciously repeated, of his desire to stand on the defensive only, even since the Turkish declaration of war; and, had it not been for the presence of the English and French fleets in Beicos Bay at this moment, the enterprise which directed this blow against Sinope might have aimed a still more formidable attack Sinope inight have a fined a still more tormination upon the Bosphorus and the capital. A more violent and offensive measure could not have been resorted to; and the importance attached to it by Russia may be inferred from the fact that Prince Menschikoff, the original author of these calamities and the instrument of this fresh out-rage, hurried from Odessa to St. Petersburgh to lay the news of this victory at the feet of the Czar.

THE PROTOCOL OF THE FOUR POWERS. The following important article appeared in the French Moniteur on the 9th instant:

"On the 17th of May last we said that if the question

opened at Constantinople by Prince Menschikeff were to lead to certain complications it would thereby be comverted into a question of general European policy, in which the other Powers which signed the treaty of the 13th of July, 1841; would be concerned with the same right as France. The events have justified what we formlearn by a telegraph despatch, received at Paris on the saw. That union which common interest and respect for the same principles would, in our opinion, establish between the great Powers has now become a fait accompli.
The intimate union of the Enperor's Government with In addition to the six ships-of-the-line mentioned in the Moniteur as the strength of Nachimoff's fleet, he had twelve frigates, a brig, and five steamers—in all twenty— remained, nevertheless, as to the position which the other Powers would take at the commencement of a war which they had earnestly labored to prevent, but the scene of fought with the most desperate bravery, and caused the which, by the very force of circumstances, might possibly which, by the very force of circumstances, might possibly be enlarged. To obviate this danger, to concert a course line, three frigates, and two steamboats. The shore bat- of action common to all, and to coalesce the interests of the European States, have been the objects of the persovering solicitude of the Emperor's Government, and his loyal policy has accomplished the object it had in view. It would savor of presumption if we were to consider the Oriental question as settled. We must even be prepared to watch its progress through various phases. But the understanding (accord) which Austria and Prussia and knowledge to have come to with the Cabinets of Paris for a crown, have joined forces for a new and combined attempt to get a foothold in France. Hence a royal fusion that is to combine the principles which upset Charles IX. with those that expelled Louis Philippe. In Belgium

The Ottoman Government has also officially declared that it will not countenance privateer-died of typhoid fever. The late Duke had already found ing. The rumor of important successes by the Turks had, more extraordinary still, the main division of the last ten months. Indeed, the real danger of the situation lay and their allies in Asia is confirmed. The Ottoman Government has also officially declared that it will not countenance privateer-died of typhoid fever. The late Duke had already found ing. The rumor of important successes by the Turks had, more extraordinary still, the main division of the last ten months. Indeed, the real danger of the situation lay and their allies in Asia is confirmed. The Ottoman Government has also officially declared that it will not countenance privateer-died of typhoid fever. The late Duke had already found in the Bosphorus. And, more extraordinary still, the main division of the months. Indeed, the real danger of the situation lay and their allies in Asia is confirmed. The Ottoman Government has also officially declared that it will not countenance privateer-died of typhoid fever. The late Duke had already found in the Bosphorus. And, more extraordinary still, the main division of the ten months. Indeed, the real danger of the situation lay and their allies in Asia is confirmed. The Ottoman Government has also officially declared that it will not countenance privateer-died of typhoid fever. The Duke of Bellumo (son of Marchal Victor) has just and London will hencefor the last ten months. There is now no further cause for such a fear. camps. camps. There is now no intrict of the same England, France, Austria, and Prussia cherish the same views, and are inspired by the same desires; and a provided which on the 5th of this month, was signed as Vienna in a conference of the representatives of the four Courts, records the resolutions they have jointly taken. To restore peace between Russia and the Sublime Ports under conditions honorable to both; to maintain the ter-"the bravest of the brave," Marshal Ney, (Prince of Moscow.) Yesterday, with pompous civil and military where the powerful English and French fleets were lying existence of which, within the limits assigned to it by the treaties, has become one of the essential condition to the balance of power in Europe—such is the twofold object to which the four Powers propose directing their joint endeavors. To protest beforehand that the war which is now being carried on cannot in any one case still engaged in fortifying that place. They continue to between the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh and the Sublime Porte to terms which allow European diplemacy to extend the continue of St. Petersburgh and the Sublime Porte to terms which allow European diplemacy to extend the continue of St. Petersburgh and the Sublime Porte to terms which allow European diplemacy to extend the continue of St. Petersburgh and the Sublime Porte to terms which allow European diplemacy to extend the continue of the continue o cise an efficacious action, and to re-establish, under a collective guarantee, a solid peace between Russia and

In reference to the protocol signed by the representatives of England, France, Prussia, and Austria

from London late on Saturday night. The representatives of the four Powers have already given in their adhesion to it, and the Austrian Government forwards it to Constantinople to-night. This project consists chiefly in a collective notification made to the Porte that the Emperor of Russia is willing to negotiate a treaty of peace; and upon this basis the four Powers request to be informed of the terms upon which the Porte would be inclined to enter upon such negotiations. At the same time the four Powers suggest the desirability of an armistice being concluded for the purpose of such negotiations; and further, that they recommend that the Porte should send a plenipotentiary to meet a plenipotentiary from Russia at any place not within the Turkish or Russian dominions for the discussion of preliminaries. If the Parte agrees to adopt this advice, the four Powers express a well-grounded hope that the Emperor of Russia will also be brought to accede thereto; and in this case the four Powers engage to send their respective representatives to take part at these conferences. This, then, is really the sum and substance of the said collective note."

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL. We have received news from Constantinople by Vienza down to the 3d instant. The news of the disaster at Sinope is officially confirmed, and had just reached the

Upon the receipt of this information the British and French Ambassadors had immediately dispatched ton steam frigates from the combined squadrons to Sinote, was two other steam frigates to Varna, for the purpose of percause of peace as long as peace was compatible with the curing precise intelligence. Upon the return of these was sels it was thought probable that the combined fleet world receive orders to enter the Black Sea, to prevent, if possible, any further collision between the Russian and

It is stated by the Russian accounts that the squadres subsequently destroyed at Sinope was engaged in conveying forces to attack Souchum Kalch, and that it was pursued into the port of Sinope by the Russian fleet. If the account of the circumstance preceding the engagement be correct, it would give a somewhat different character to the attack, as the Russian forces might be justified in interrupting a convoy destined to invade a portion of their own territory. The destination of the squadron is, however, uncertain; and it is more probable that the transports were conveying reinforcements and provisions to

Batun, where the Turkish army stands in need of both. The Morning Post states that a Constantinople telegraphic despatch of the 3d reports the prevalence of great alarm and excitement owing to the news from Sinepa. The account given of the action is substantially the same as the Russian. The fleets were bound to enter the Black

Sen. Persia had declared war against Turkey. The Post's leading article says that there can hardly exist a doubt that the Admirals had by this time entered and are now in full command of the Black Sea.

With respect to the Persian declaration of war against Turkey, this is the natural consequence of a trenty offens sive and defensive between Persia and Russia concluded some months ago. It adds a new complication.

Riots have taken place at Galatch between the Wallschian militia and the Russian troops. A battalion of the former refused to obey the orders of a Russian General The battalion in question and four companies of the Walachians were consigned to barracks.

There is nothing late from the Danube. Telegraphic despatches in the Chronicle give the details of the Turkish success in Asia.

Schamyl and Selim Pasha had taken various fortressed

and it is stated that they surround Prince Woronzoff cond sides in the vicinity of Tiflis.